

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

October 9, 1896 950

cases, 38 deaths; district of Tama, 97 cases, 91 deaths; in other districts and cities, 156 cases, 306 deaths. The total number of cholera cases and deaths reported in Egypt up to August 27 is 19,225, and 15,979, respectively. Total number in Alexandria during the same period, 1,034, and 876, respectively.

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, September 16, 1896.]

PLAGUE.

Straits Settlements.—The quarantine against arrivals from Swatow was suspended after August 7 by order of the colonial government.

YELLOW FEVER.

Portugal.—By ministerial order of September 4 the port of Para is declared clean.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 8, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report for the week ended September 5, 1896:

There were 4 deaths from accesso pernicioso, a decrease of 1; none from yellow fever, a decrease of 1; 1 from smallpox, a decrease of 2; 2 from beriberi, a decrease of 4; none from enteric fever; 6 in the foregoing week; 1 from influenza, 1 in the foregoing week, and 39 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 8. From all causes there were 222 deaths, a decrease of 43—an exceptionally healthy week for this town. There is no epidemic whatever prevailing, and rarely have we a week without 1 case or death from yellow fever.

Since last report the following-named ships have received bills of health and been inspected: September 2, bark Atlantico, Portugese, for New York, N. Y. September 3, steamship Rutherglen, British, for Galveston, Tex.; steamship Algoa, British, for Galveston, Tex., and barkentine Josephine, American, for Baltimore, Md. September 4, bark Banca, British, for New York, N. Y.; bark Carl Pihl, Norwegian, for Tybee Roads, Ga., and ship Boadicea, British, for New York, N. Y. September 5, bark Julia Rollins, American, for Baltimore, Md.; steamship Galileo, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.; bark Glandinorwig, British, for New York, N. Y., and bark (4 masts) Crocodile, British, for Phila delphia, Pa.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.